Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17. 1803. No. 675.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elastieks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Ruffels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

February 15.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Coatings, Halfthicks, Fearnaught, Blankets, Planes, Negro Cottons, Worsted and other Stockings,
Irish Linens, Calicoes, Threads, Chintzes, Bedticks, Oznaburgs, Sewing Silks, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

Feb. 15.

THOMAS SIMMS
HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
One hogshead JAMAICA SPIRITS,
warranted 7 years old.

ALSO,

Sweet China Oranges,

Salmon in bls. or less quantity, of a superior quality,
Rhode-Island Cyder,
A quantity of excellent Potatoes,
Groceries of all kinds.

Jan. 19. d

Just received and for Sale by
JOSEPH DYSON,
A QUANTITY OF
FRESH ORANGES,
By the hundred or smaller quantity.
Jan. 19. d

Just received, and for Sale,
By Robert and John Gray,
[*Price 25 Cents*]
Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.
A SERMON.
By ALEX. M'LEOD, A. M. Pastor of the reformed Congregation, in the City of New-York.
Feb. 5. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by
SAMUEL BISHOP,
(Price 25 Cents,)
PITT & HIS STATUE,
A SATIRICAL POEM.
By Peter Pindar.
Jan. 19. d

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from John D. Orr to the Subscriber, to secure the payment of a debt due to Colin Auld, will be exposed to Sale, for ready money, on the 1st day of March next, at the Coffee House, in the Town of Alexandria,

A certain Tract of valuable LAND, lying in the county of Prince William, near the Red House, on which the said John D. Orr lately resided, containing 1115 acres, the bounds of which will appear upon reference being had to the said Deed, which is duly recorded in the office of the said county.

EDMUND J. LEE.

Jan. 15. d

Just Received,
And for sale by the Subscriber, at his store, corner of Prince and Union streets,
15 Pipes Madeira Wine,
10 do. 4th proof Brandy,
5 do. New-England Rum,
2 do. Holland Gin,
3 Quarter casks Catalonia red Wine,
3 Kegs Aniseed Cordial,
14 Boxes dipt Candles,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee and Pepper in bags,
Hyson skin and Souchong Tea,
Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs
Men's coarse and fine Shoes,
Womens' Morocco and fancy kid do.
And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, consisting of Mamoodies, Emerties, Guzzinahs, Mohanas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few pieces China and Lunge Handkercheifs, and Ravens Duck. A large quantity of RED SOAL-LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's best brown OIL.

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that in conformity with the act of incorporation, an ELECTION will be held at the Council Chamber, on Monday the 21st inst. between the hours of three and six P. M. for a President and eleven Directors for the ensuing year.

JAS. KENNEDY, sen.
Secretary.

Feb. 7. d21F

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
Have just received & for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF
Wool & Cotton CARDS,
70 Tons Plaster of Paris,
10 hhds. and 20 barrels Sugar,
10 hhds. Rum,
1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,
1000 do. Turk's Island do.
100 Reams Post Paper,
50 do. Wrapping do.
1 Case Dutch Quills,
20 Boxes Havannah Sugars,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,
1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,
1 do. fine hackled Flax,
50 boxes brown and Castile Soap,
50 do. dipt Candles,
5 casks fine old Rye Whiskey,
4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Imperial TEAS,
50 barrels Pork and Beef,
50 do. Shad and Herring.

They are giving Cash for

Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white Peas, black eyed Peas, and have a constant supply of excellent Flour for family use, in bbls. and half barrels, and can furnish a few thousand double bushels Wheat Bran.

Dec. 22. d

A PROPOSAL
BY SAMUEL BISHOP
For publishing by Subscription,
LETTERS
ON THE
Elementary Principles
OF
EDUCATION.
By Elizabeth Hamilton,
Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. *The Work shall be comprised in two Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages each, & shall be printed in the best manner, on fine Paper, and new Type.*

II. *The price will be one Dollar per volume in boards, payable on delivery.*

*** *A very considerable number of Copies being already subscribed for, the work shall be put to Press, and finished without delay.*

☞ *Subscription received by the Publishers*

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Owen Roberts to the subscriber on the third Monday in February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be exposed to sale for ready money, on the premises,

One moiety of that LOT of GROUND, in the City of Washington, described in the plan of the city by the number eighteen, in the square number one hundred and sixty eight; fronting fifty nine feet upon the Pennsylvania avenue, and extending back one hundred and seven feet seven inches: Upon the premises is erected a two story brick dwelling house, and the lot is under a mortgage to secure the payment of fifteen hundred dollars, subject to which it will be sold

Also, one moiety of that Lot of Ground in the said city described in the plan be Number ten, in square number two hundred and fifty six, fronting forty eight feet seven inches upon the open æra on the Pennsylvania Avenue, upon which there is an unfinished frame Dwelling-House.

JAMES KEITH.

January 18. dts

William Hartshorne
HAS FOR SALE,
A HOUSE & LOT on Water street, adjoining on the North side of Major Muncaster's; a LOT on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes' street, near which is a pump from which good water is had. *Also*, three LOTS on Prince street, joining Stewart's cabinet work shop. For this property Marine Shares at par will be taken.

About 100 bushels good Oats Seed, for Cash, may be had at his Mill.

For Sale or Rent,
A BRICK HOUSE next door to Bennett and Watts' in King street. Possession may be had on the first of the 4th Month next.

5 2 1 mo. 12. eo

COTTOM & STEWART
Have just received a large and general assortment of
BOOKS
In the different branches of Literature.
Also,
ALMANACS
For 1803,
With a general assortment of
Dr. Church's Patent Medicines.
Which they offer wholesale or retail to the public at very reduced prices.

Madeira Wine.
Ricketts, Newton and Co.
Have just received a few pipes of fine London particular, and to be sold cheap.
They have also,
One case of elegant OSTRICH FEATHERS; will be sold low by the case.
Jan. 18. d

To Rent,
Possession given immediately,
A large Brick Warehouse adjoining R. Newton and Co. and a comfortable Dwelling House, on Prince street.
For particulars enquire of
RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.
Jan. 18. d

WILLIAM HODGSON
Has just received, and for sale for Cash or approved paper,
6 pipes excellent BILL WINE, (Madeira.) Also, 15 casks Sherry.
Feb. 10. d

FOR SALE,
A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
Dec. 18. d

FOR SALE,
A likely MULATTO GIRL, between fifteen and sixteen years of age, accustomed to wait in the house. Enquire of the Printer hereof.
Dec. 23. d

CARVING, GILDING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,
(From Philadelphia)
In Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water Streets, next door to Dr. Dick's in the house lately occupied by GROVE WRIGHT:

Respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria that she intends residing here for a few months, and will be happy in executing any orders in the above branches of business. She regilds and varnishes old frames so as to make them appear like new—and likewise varnishes them with a particular kind of varnish that will bear washing.

She has on hand,
A large and elegant assortment of
Prints, Looking-Glasses, & GIRANDOLES.
of every description, which will be sold at the lowest terms for cash.
Orders from distance will be punctually attended.
Nov. 15. eo

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on Harper's Wharf, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE
Cargo of the sch'r Milford,
Consisting of
50 hhds. RUM,
7 do. SUGAR,
5 do. SYRUP,
at a Credit of 60 and 90 days for approved negotiable notes.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Feb. 15.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against FRANCIS H. ROZER, Esq. deceased, of Notley Hall, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated; and those owing the estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is authorised to settle the same.

THOMAS L. WASHINGTON,
Alexandria.

Feb. 16. d

TO LEASE or RENT,
(Upon moderate terms.)
Two or three good Fisheries, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, between Alexandria and Broad Creek. Apply to
BENJ'N DULANY, jun.
Notley Hall, Feb. 16. d.

CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1803.

Debate on Mr. BAYARDS motion to go into committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union in order to take into conſideration the amendment to the Conſtitution reſpecting the Election of Preſident and vice-preſident.

(Continued.)

Mr. Huger thought this a ſubject of the firſt importance. It propoſed to alter the conſtitution of the United States on an important point. This was of much greater importance than the ceſſion of a ſmall diſtrict of territory. It appeared to him moſt extraordinary that ſo much pains were taken to poſtpone the conſideration of it to a late period of the ſeſſion. This had been done the laſt ſeſſion. It was in vain to ſay members ought to keep their ſeats. It was well known that private purſuits would take them away.—He truſted, therefore, that at the preſent time, while the houſe was full, a deciſion would be made.

Mr. Smilie tho't, if gentleman would ſuffer the queſtion to be taken without unneceſſarily conſuming the time of the houſe, they would progreſs in a much more orderly manner with the public buſineſs.

Mr. Bacon ſaid there was no doubt about the importance of the propoſed amendment to the conſtitution. But did it neceſſarily follow that it was proper to take up that ſubject to day. On the contrary, he thought it moſt proper to take firſt into conſideration the propoſitions reſpecting Columbia for the reaſons aſſigned by ſeveral gentlemen.

Mr. Griſwold hoped the houſe would adhere to their own rules. A reference to a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the union was, according to thoſe rules the order for every day. Certainly whatever relates to an amendment to the conſtitution is important. It is agreed on all hands that this amendment is of great importance. It was not abſolutely neceſſary that this ſubject, or that which related to the diſtrict of Columbia, ſhould be acted upon to-day. Neither of the objects were ſo preſſing. But where they were equally preſſing, was it not proper to take up that firſt which was acknowledgedly of the greateſt importance. He admitted that it was the duty of gentlemen to remain at their ſeats; but he did not know what reaſon the houſe had to find fault with their abſence, as they had by formal vote ſanctioned it.

Gentlemen will admit that a queſtion of ſuch importance as went to change the national compact under which they held their ſeats ought not to be decided upon, but by the votes of every perſon entitled to vote upon it. Shall we then delay its deciſion until a third of the members are gone? A deciſion under ſuch circumſtances would not be doing juſtice to the ſpirit of the conſtitution that requires the concurrence of two thirds of the members of both houſes.

Mr. Davis could not account for the change produced in the minds of ſome gentlemen on this ſubject. Laſt ſeſſion, when this ſubject was before Congreſs, the gentleman from Delaware was oppoſed to deciding upon it; to day he is earneſtly for deciding upon it. He is from time to time calling it up, contrary to the eſtabliſhed uſage of the Houſe, which when a gentleman lays a motion on the table, permits it as a matter of compliment to lie until he calls it up.—Now the gentleman from Delaware unceaſingly calls for it. Laſt ſeſſion, when taken up, he voted againſt it. The gentleman from Connecticut alſo, (Mr. Griſwold) while he charges us with inconſiſtency, expoſes his own. Mr. Davis declared he could only account for this ſtrange conduct on the part of gentlemen by their knowledge, that, owing to the particular ſtate of the Senate, as to the attendance of members, though the propoſed amendment might carry here, it would at preſent fail there.

Mr. Bayard ſaid, if the gentleman from Kentucky had attended to what he had ſaid, he would not have been at a loſs to account for his conduct. He was glad to find conſiſtency recommended from that quarter, as he might hope in future, to find a reformation. But as to the remarks of the gentleman applied to him (Mr. B.) he ſhould ſhew by his vote his conſiſtency. He voted then againſt the amendment, and ſhould do ſo again.—What then? Did that betray any inconſiſtency? Did his now calling up the ſubject mark any inconſiſtency? He had avowed his motive. The numbers of the houſe were waſting every day, and they may ſoon vary in ſuch a degree as to affect the reſult, and make it different from that which would appear were the vote now taken. Laſt ſeſſion ſuch an effect was produced by delaying the deciſion until the cloſe of the ſeſſion. To avoid a ſimilar effect was the ſubject of his call. His deſire was that the deciſion ſhould be fairly made by the whole votes in the houſe.

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. S. Smith) had ſaid the houſe ought not to be hurried. He did not know what to underſtand by this expreſſion. The reſolution had laid on the table for more than one month. Notice had been given a week ago by the honorable mover that it would be called up; and yeſterday it had been voted down by the majority. Notice had been then given that it would be called up to-day; and the gentleman talks of hurry. When is this hurry to ceaſe? If it ſhall be delayed until the laſt day of the ſeſſion the ſame ground of objection will exiſt. Why not now decide it? When it was called up yeſterday, gentlemen profeſſed their ſolicitude to take up another ſubject, and ſaid this queſtion might be taken up to-day. Now it is called, and the old ſong is ſung. If gentlemen are ſerious in their wiſh to frugaliſe time, they will go into a committee of the whole on this ſubject immediately, and decide it; and no longer waſte time about diſcuſſing it. Mr. Bayard did not believe the diſcuſſion of it could occupy more than half an hour. As it had laſt ſeſſion been fully diſcuſſed, it would be a work of ſupererogation to go over the ſame ground again.

Mr. S. Smith obſerved that this was rather a novel attempt. According to the eſtabliſhed uſage of the houſe, when a gentleman lays a reſolution on the table, he takes his own time to call it up. He underſtood it was the intention of the gentleman from Pennſylvania, who had offered the reſolution (Mr. Leib) to notify the houſe that he would at a certain day call it up. And now the gentleman from Delaware takes it out of his hands, and is preſſing for an inſtantaneous deciſion. And for what? Not for our convenience; not for the convenience of the majority of this houſe, who are friendly to the propoſition. But for his own convenience and that of his friends who are hoſtile to it. This was a novel leſſon to give a majority. No, ſir, we are to ſtudy our own convenience; and to adopt that courſe, which we deem beſt, for tranſacting the public buſineſs. If certain gentlemen, from private reaſons, leave their ſeats, they are not to expect that buſineſs will be delayed or precipitated on their account. The arguments that have been urged are againſt the gentleman. This buſineſs is before the houſe, does not require the paſſage of a law, and may be decided upon at any moment; whereas the reſolutions reſpecting the receſſion of the diſtrict of Columbia require firſt to be acted upon, to enable the houſe to determine what buſineſs in relation to this territory, it will be neceſſary to take up.

Meſſrs. Lowndes and T. Morris ſpoke in favor of going into a committee of the whole on the amendments to the conſtitution.

Mr. Leib ſaid he was yeſterday in favor of taking up the propoſition of amendment. As, however, he was ſatisfied that the other buſineſs was of a more preſſing nature, he was willing that it ſhould give place to that.

Mr. Bayard. We are told by the gentleman from Maryland that it is the duty of the majority to ſtudy their own convenience. He is for ſtudying his own convenience. What he means by their convenience, or his convenience I am at a loſs to underſtand. I ſuppoſe however, he means that their convenience will conſiſt in delaying this deciſion until the members on one ſide of the houſe may dwindle down ſo low that a majority of two thirds may remain on the other ſide; ſo that a fair expreſſion of the will of the whole houſe ſhall not prevail. For this declaration, I feel obliged to the gentleman.—He had often before made many a precious confeſſion, and this was one to be added to their number. He told us the other day that he and his friends had taken great pains to get the power of the country into their hands. I ſuppoſe the ſame pains are now to be taken, by creating a majority by artificial means.

I only roſe, however, to ſay one word as to this being conſidered as the reſolution of the gentleman from Pennſylvania. The gentleman from Kentucky has told us that it is an affair of compliment to ſuffer a reſolution offered by a particular member to reſt until called up by him. I confeſs that, however diſpoſed I may be in perſonal intercourſe to obſerve ſuch rules, I am not here diſpoſed to obſerve compliment at the expence of duty. In this caſe there was a peculiar reaſon for the call. The gentleman who originally offered the reſolution gave notice of his intention to call it up on a fixed day. That day has gone over without any call. We ſee the houſe daily waſting in numbers. We wiſh a fair deciſion, one made by the whole votes of all the members. Gentlemen therefore cannot complain of our doing, what they recommend, that is to ſtudy our own convenience. They ſeldom ſtudy ours, and if we did not ſtudy our own, it is probable that it would be but little regarded. But what am I to underſtand when the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. S. Smith) talks of his majority. Does he mean that the gentlemen on my left (the greater number of the republican members ſit on that ſide) will vote for it barely becauſe he means to vote for it. I muſt believe thoſe gentlemen in voting on this queſtion will exerciſe the independent powers of their own minds, will follow the dictates of their own judgments, and be actuated by a patriotiſm as honorable, and motives as pure as thoſe of the gentleman himſelf.

Mr. S. Smith. However the gentleman from Delaware may not have underſtood our convenien e, he has ſhewn that he underſtands his own, by putting words in my mouth which I never uttered. I never ſaid the majority of this houſe was my majority. The reaſon why I ſaid a majority was in favor of the amendment, appears from the journals of the laſt ſeſſion, on which the fact appears by the votes of two-thirds of the members in favor of it. It would ill become me to talk of any majority. It would be preſumption in me to hold that language. Gentlemen with whom I generally act, know me better and themſelves. I did, however, ſay that it ſuited the convenience of this houſe to make the buſineſs which they had to tranſact, progreſs in their own way, and not according to the convenience of the gentleman from Delaware. I conſidered that a ſufficient explanation; and if theſe remarks were thoſe for which the gentleman obtained leave to ſpeak a third time, he might have ſpared himſelf the trouble. I am not averſe to taking up this ſubject at a proper time; but I muſt object to forcing it into the place of other buſineſs, that according to the uſual courſe of proceeding, ought to take precedence.

The queſtion was then taken on Mr. Griſwold's motion by yeas and nays and loſt, yeas 37, noes 61.

The yeas and nays are as follow:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Bayard, Boude, Campbell, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Foſter, Goddard, Griſwold, Grove, Haſtings, Hemphill, Henderſon, Hill Huger, Hunt, Lowndes, Mattoon, L. R. Morris, T. Morris, Perkins, Plater, Read, Rutledge, Shepard, J. C. Smith, Joſiah Smith, Stanley, Talmage, Tenney, Thatcher, Tillinghaſt, Upham, Van Renſſelaer, Wadſworth, L. Williams & Woods. 37.

NAYES.

Meſſrs. Alſton, Archer, Bacon Bailey, Biſhop, Brent, Brown, Butler, Cabell, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Condit, Cutts, Davis, Dawſon, Dickſon, Early, Elmendorf, Emer, Euſtis, Fowler, Gray, Gregg, Hanna, D. Heiſter, J. Heiſter, Helms, Hodge, Holland, Holms, Jackſon, Jones, Lieb, Merriwether, Mitchell, Moore, Mott, New, Newton, jun. Nicholſon, Randolph, jun. Smilie, Iſrael Smith. J. Smith, N. Y. J. Smith, Virg. S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stanton, Taliaferro, jun. Thomas, Thompſon, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Van Horne, R. Williams, Winn, Wynns, 61.

Mr. Griſwold ſaid he hoped it would ſuit the convenience of the majority to take up the ſubject to-morrow. He gave notice that he would call for it then.

RECESSION OF COLUMBIA.

The houſe went into a committe of the whole, Mr. John C. Smith in the Chair, on the following reſolutions offered by Mr. Bacon:

"Reſolved, That it is expedient for Congreſs to recede to the ſtate of Virginia, the juriſdiction of that part of the territory of Columbia, which was ceded to the United States by the ſaid ſtate of Virginia; by an act paſſed the 3d day of Dec. in the year 1789, entitled "An act for the ceſſion of ten miles ſquare," or any leſſer quantity of "territory within this ſtate, to the United States, in Congreſs aſſembled," for the permanent ſeat of the general government."

Provided, the ſaid ſtate of Virginia ſhall conſent and agree thereto.

"*Reſolved*, That it is expedient for Congreſs to recede to the ſtate of Maryland the juriſdiction of that part of the territory of Columbia which was ceded to the United States by the ſaid ſtate of Maryland, by an act paſſed the 19th day of December in the year 1791, intitled "An act concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Waſhington.

Provided the ſaid ſtate of Maryland ſhall conſent and agree thereto.

The *firſt* reſolution being read;

Mr. Smilie ſaid it was not his wiſh to take up the time of the Houſe, but barely to aſſign in a few words his reaſons for the vote he ſhould give. In the laſt Congreſs he had voted againſt the aſſumption; and he had heard no reaſons ſince to change his opinion on the propriety of that vote. He ſhould, therefore, vote now for a receſſion. He never could underſtand the reaſon for giving Congreſs an excluſive juriſdiction over ten miles ſquare. He believed there was but one reaſon. It had been thought good policy to introduce this article into the Conſtitution to facilitate its adoption; as it was known that all parts of the union were anxious to have the ſeat of government. It did not appear to him in any proper point of view, neceſſary that Congreſs ſhould poſſeſs ſuch excluſive juriſdiction. There was no doubt that, let Congreſs ſit where they would, they would always have ſufficient power to protect themſelves.—Unfortunately, however, there was on this ſubject an aſſociation of ideas in the minds of many perſons, not in the leaſt connected; which was that the reſidence of Congreſs in this place, and their poſſeſſing excluſive juriſdiction was the ſame thing. If the exerciſe of excluſive juriſdiction could have any effect on his mind as to the other point, it would be directly oppoſite; as he would much rather ſit here without than with excluſive juriſdiction; as we cannot poſſeſs this authority without depriving the citizens of rights which were the moſt dear to them. When he looked around him, and ſaw no man, unleſs a ſtranger, who was not a political ſlave, he felt the moſt painful ſenſations. Under our exerciſe of excluſive juriſdiction the citizens here are deprived of all political rights; nor can we confer them. If Congreſs can derive no ſolid benefit from the exerciſe of this power, why keep the people in this degraded ſituation? It is true this place may be ſettled by foreigners; but can we ſuppoſe that any native citizen, who values his political rights, will come here. For the honor of the country, he muſt ſuppoſe there would be none. Why not then recede the people to their former condition? Mr. Smilie concluded by declaring that the act of receſſion would have no effect upon his mind as to ſtaying here.

Mr. Bacon ſaid he would ſtate in a few words the reaſons that influenced him in ſubmitting theſe reſolutions. In the firſt place, he knew of no advantage which the United States derived from retaining the excluſive juriſdiction of this diſtrict. Therefore, if the ſtates to which it originally belonged were diſpoſed to take it back, there could be no objection derived from this conſideration. In the ſecond place, it appeared from their ſhort experience that the exerciſe of excluſive legiſlation would take up a great deal of time, and produce a great expence to the nation; and it was probable that in the courſe of events, the trouble and expence would increaſe with the increaſing numbers of the inhabitants. Should juſtice be done to the exerciſe of this power, it was likely that as much time would be ſpent in legiſlating for this diſtrict as for the whole United States. It was certain that very conſiderable time would be conſumed.—They would likewiſe be ſubjected to other expences than thoſe attendant on legiſlation. In the next place the gover-

ment would be very diverſe from that in other parts of the union. He would rather ſee the government in the United States uniform. Here the citizens would be governed by laws in the making of which they have no voice; by laws not made with their own conſent, but by the United States for them; by men who have not the leaſt intereſt in the laws made, that legiſlators ought always to poſſeſs; by men alſo not acquainted with the minute and local intereſts of the place, coming as they did from diſtances of 500 to 1000 miles. From theſe conſiderations he inferred their incompetency to legiſlate for this diſtrict, whatever their diſpoſition might be. Thoſe were the principal reaſons that influenced his mind. They might, however, perhaps, be eaſily obviated by the reaſons of other gentlemen, which he would be glad to hear.

Mr. Huger was oppoſed to the reſolutions. Firſt, becauſe he was not inclined haſtily to make alterations in the great national compact that held us together. It appeared to him that though they might not always underſtand the reaſons, on which a particular part of it was founded, yet it was prudent not to change it until experience had clearly proved its inconvenience. It muſt be obvious, that it was eaſily to perceive the effects that may enſue from a change. The conſtitution contemplates the exerciſe by Congreſs of excluſive legiſlation over ten miles ſquare. It muſt impreſs itſelf upon the mind of every gentleman that the wiſe men who framed the conſtitution deemed it proper. Congreſs alſo had thought it proper, as well as two of the moſt reſpectable ſtates in the union, the one by receiving and the other by granting the territory. All theſe conſiderations impreſſed his mind with a diſinclination haſtily to alter the courſe that had been purſued.

Another reaſon, which weighed with him, was that though they had been here three winters, they had no reaſon to believe that a majority or any conſiderable portion of the people wiſhed to be receded.

Great force has been attached to an agreement derived from the preſent ſituation of the people of the territory—from their deprivation of rights. He felt for them. But, becauſe they are now diſtranchiſed of their rights, it does not follow that they are always to remain ſo. He hoped they would not recede them on this account. He looked forward to the period, when the inhabitants from their numbers, and riches, would be entitled to a repreſentation on this floor. And with reſpect to their local concerns, when they grew more numerous and wealthy, there would be no difficulty in giving them a territorial legiſlature.

The gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Bacon) founded one of his arguments on the idea that the government of the United States could derive no advantage from the ten miles ſquare. While, however, he (Mr. H.) felt a great reſpect for the ſtates, he muſt think that the government of the United States ſhould be placed where it might find its own convenience. Though under the ſtates it might in moſt caſes proceed without material inconvenience, yet he could ſuppoſe ſome circumſtances that might expoſe the government to great inconvenience. This was one reaſon on which the article of the Conſtitution was grounded. Such an occurrence had taken place at Philadelphia, where Congreſs had been ſurrounded by the ſoldiery, and had not been able to get aid to relieve them.

Another reaſon againſt the receſſion was his belief that it would affect property injuriouſly. Citizens in various parts of the union, and foreigners had made purchaſes in conſequence of the ceſſion.—— Without pretending to ſay that property would be leſs ſafe under ſtate governments, he could conceive that foreigners might conſider it more ſafe under the protection of the national government.

It is ſaid that much time is taken up, and great expence incurred, in attending to the affairs of the territory. When a day or two is taken up in any diſcuſſion we are always told of the expence. But to prove that the expence would be diminiſhed if we had not theſe objects to attend to, it was neceſſary to ſhew that the ſeſſion would be ſhortened. He believed if there was not one third of the uſual buſineſs before Congreſs the ſeſſion would not be terminated before the 3d of March. Beſides much of the inconvenience we now experience ariſes from the novelty of the buſineſs. A ſufficient attention has not been yet paid to the organiſation of the territory, which, when properly arranged, will remove a great of our trouble. He had no doubt that when the government became acquainted with the wants and the wiſhes of the people, the government of them by the United States would be rendered as agreeable to them as that of the ſtates.

Gentlemen, in looking at the inconvenience attached to the people of the territory, do not ſufficiently regard the ſuperior convenience they poſſeſs. Though the citizens may not poſſeſs full political rights, they have a greater influence upon the meaſures of the government than any equal number of citizens in any other part of the union.

Mr. H. concluded by obſerving that he felt no diſpoſition to go at large into the diſcuſſion. He had barely made theſe remarks to ſhew, that the propriety of a receſſion was not ſo plain a caſe as might be inferred from the arguments of gentlemen who had preceded him.

Mr. Dennis regretted that he had been called out of the houſe, when this ſubject was taken up, as in the remarks which he conſidered it his duty to make, he could not avail himſelf of the ideas ſuggeſted by other gentlemen, and as he might repeat what had been perhaps already ſaid. He would undertake, however, to ſhew that the propoſed reſolutions were objectionable in every point of view that could be taken of them. They preſented two aſpects. Admitting in the firſt place, that they could be carried into effect ſo far as to reſtore the people of the territory to the ſituation in which they were placed before the ceſſion, yet it appeared to him a ſtrong objection that all the advantages of excluſive juriſdiction would be thereby loſt. He had always thought that part of the conſtitution, which gave Congreſs, excluſive juriſdiction over a diſtrict of ten miles ſquare, wiſe and proper; and that a government whoſe laws were to pervade the whole United States ought not to be ſubjected to the whim or caprice of any part of the United States.

It was extraordinary to aſſert, and the whole ſyſtem of our legiſlation went to prove it, that the poſſeſſing excluſive juriſdiction ſhould be made the ſine qua non of acceping a triſling ſpot for a light houſe or a fortification, and yet that in an affair of ſo much importance as the preſent, that juriſdiction ſhould be abandoned. If in the former caſes ſole juriſdiction was inſiſted upon, it was infinitely more important to have a control over that diſtrict in which the government itſelf exerciſed its powers. But, in the ſecond place, it is evident that theſe reſolutions, if agreed to cannot have the effect of reſtoring the people to the ſituation in which they were placed before the ceſſion. The proviſion in the conſtitution is imperative; and it is impoſſible by any act of ours to diveſt ourſelves of the ultimate juriſdiction over the territory. For the conſtitution declares "that congreſs ſhall have power to exerciſe excluſive legiſlation in all caſe whatſoever, over ſuch diſtrict (not exceeding ten miles ſquare) as may, by ceſſion of particular ſtates, and the acceptance of Congreſs, become the ſeat of the government of the United States."

By excluſive legiſlation, he underſtood the excluſion to the ſtates of all participation in legiſlation. He admitted that it was competent to congreſs to ſanction the acts of Maryland and Virginia; but he believed no one would contend that congreſs could diveſt themſelves of an ultimate controul. They might admit the legiſlature of Maryland and Virginia to legiſlate for the territory; but congreſs poſſeſſed the power of controling or modifying their acts. He would wiſh to know what advantage there could be in giving this legiſlative agency to theſe ſtates. If given, no doubt could be entertained of many acts paſſed by them being diſagreeable to the people of the territory, who would apply to congreſs to repeal them. The next congreſs too would have the power of reſuming the juriſdiction, or more properly ſpeaking, the juriſdiction would ſtill remain in congreſs. Under ſuch a qualified ceſſion, he preſumed the legiſlatures of Virginia and Maryland would refuſe to act. For, why ſhould they legiſlate for people not in their limits? The power of legiſlation might as well be veſted in the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts. The truth is, that our juriſdiction would be paramount, and the acts of Maryland and Virginia would go into operation merely by our permiſſion—and congreſs might repeal and amend them whenever and howſoever they pleaſed.—We ſhould, therefore, be then relieved from no trouble that we now experience There would then be as many applications to paſs laws as there are now.

In another point of view he was aſtoniſhed at theſe propoſitions, and at the quarter from which they came. The gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Bacon) has told us that his reſolutions are bottomed on the broad baſis of the rights of man: But he would aſk how this could be, when the reſolutions went to transfer 26,000 men without their conſent, to a government different from that under which they now live. Gentlemen are going to imitate ſome of the extraordinary ſcenes that have lately occured in Europe, and propoſe to transfer this diſtrict with the ſame facility that in that quarter of the globe they have transfered an Italian dukedom or a German principality.

Mr. Dennis thought the ſituation of congreſs in relation to the people of this territory was not ſufficiently underſtood. He knew that it was always troubleſome to legiſlate for any people. He foreſaw theſe inconveniences when they removed to this place. He had thought then, as he thought now, that ſome legiſlative government muſt be provided for the diſtrict. In this opinion he had never varied; but had from ſucceſſive events become more confirmed in its accuracy.—But if gentlemen object to veſting the people with the power of government, he thought he could ſuggeſt a plan better that that of receſſion, to wit—to veſt the preſident with the power to reviſe the laws of Maryland and Virginia, and make a report to the next ſeſſion of congreſs. The laws of Maryland and Virginia were generally agreeable to the people; but they experienced many inconveniences from local and peculiar circumſtances.

Mr. Dennis concluded by obſerving that he had riſen without methodiſing his thoughts; but he conceived the reſolutions of ſo miſchievous a tendency, ſo infractive of the conſtitution, and if adopted, ſo nugatory, that he conceived it his duty to raiſe his voice againſt them.

The committee roſe and obtained leave to ſit again.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

☞ We hope the ſevere ſnow ſtorm yeſterday will be a ſufficient apology to ſuch of our ſubſcribers in town, as did not receive their papers laſt night, for the omiſſion.

Died, at Winchester, on Friday the 14th inſtant, Mr. *Chriſtopher Heiſkell*, aged 79 years and 6 months. He had been an inhabitant of that borough 44 years, and was much reſpected for his honeſty of heart and friendly diſpoſition towards his fellow-men. His death was ſudden and unexpected, not having been afflicted with any previous indiſpoſition—he expired in a few minutes after he entered the houſe from taking a walk in the yard. His remains, followed by a number of his relatives, and a large concourſe of citizens, were intered on Saturday the 5th inſt. in the German Lutheran burying ground. *Wincheſter paper.*

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated November 24, to a merchant in Philadelphia.

"We have been informed by the Miniſter of Marine here—that the ſquadron deſtined to carry troops to take poſſeſſion of Louiſiana will ſail in 3 or 4 weeks from Havre and Fluſhing."

Poſtcript to a letter from Gibraltar, dated December 14.

"This letter having been detained, I am enabled to inform you, that by a letter from Conſul O'Brien, at Algiers, dated Oct. 15, the commander of the Franklin and the remainder of his crew arrrived there the 15th from Tripoli."

From a Paris paper of December 1.

We have to inform our commercial readers that henceforward all Bills of Exchange on Amſterdam muſt be drawn in banco, *and not in current money, as there is a poſitive law againſt the latter mode of payment.*

BANK-NOTES FORGED.

The public are cautioned to be careful in receiving *five dollar bank-notes*, (in imitation of thoſe iſſued by the bank of Baltimore, dated in July, 1799, with the alphabetical letter X at the top. They are well executed, and the paper impoſing; the ſignatures of the Preſident and Caſhier will diſcover the forgery, if properly attended to. Theſe Notes are ſuppoſed to be fabricated in Kentucky, and that ſome perſons are now here endeavouring to paſs them. It would be doing a commendable action to apprehend and bring before a magiſtrate all ſuch perſons.

(Balt. pap.)

The following Law was paſſed at the late ſeſſion of the general aſſembly of North-Carolina.

An Act to prevent the vile practice of Dueling within this ſtate.

BE it enacted by the general aſſembly of the ſtate of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the paſſing of this act, no perſon ſending, accepting, or being the bearer of a challenge for the purpoſe of fighting a duel, though no death enſues, ſhall ever after be eligible to any office of truſt, honor or profit in this ſtate, any pardon or reprieve notwithſtanding; and ſhall further be liable to be indicted, and on conviction before any of the courts in this ſtate, having cognizance thereof, ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum not exceeding one hundred pounds to the uſe of the ſtate.

2. And be it further enacted, That if any perſon fights a duel in conſequence of a challenge ſent or received, and either of the parties ſhould be killed, then the ſurvivor on conviction thereof, ſhall ſuffer death without benefit of clergy; and all their aider or abettors ſhall be conſidered acceſſaries before the fact and likewiſe ſuffer death without benefit of clergy.

LOTTERY, No. I.

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, (New York.)

7th Day's drawing.

Nos. 9486, 24629, 200 dols. each.

Nos. 7344, 11059, 21047, 24395, 100 dols.

Nos. 6867, 13639, 16565, 20504, 22544, 31012, 32836, 20 dols.

162 of 10 dols. Gain of the wheel this day 840—total gain 3570.

Waſhington Society.

The Members of the Alexandria Waſhington Society are requeſted to attend a regular ſtated meeting of ſaid ſociety, at Gadſby's Hotel, on TUESDAY, 22d inſt. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order,

G. DENEALE, Secretary.

Feb. 17.

Public Vendue.

On THURSDAY, 24th inſt.

WILL BE SOLD,

At 10 o'clock, at the houſe of Mrs. Atkins, Prince-ſtreet,

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

ELEGANT PRINTS,

LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Feb. 29.

☞ We are deſired to mention that the above ſale is in conſequence of Mrs. ATKIN's intention of ſhortly returning to Philadelphia.

Public Sale.

On MONDAY, 21ſt inſtant,

WILL BE SOLD,

On Colonel Hooe's Wharf,

The Cargo of the brig Neptune,

Capt. Carew, conſiſting of

60 bales firſt quality Cotton,

40 tierces of Rice,

at a credit of 60 days.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Feb. 17.

Notice.

The ſubſcriber being about to leave the United States, requeſts all perſons having demands againſt him to call for payment.

ANDREW FORD.

Feb. 17. 3t

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Reſpectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Stre, Baltimore, a freſh aſſortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high eſteem and general uſe throughout the United States, many of them being ſold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchaſed at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Biſhop is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

—

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for Colds, Obſtinate Coughs Aſthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

—

From LUTHER MARTIN, *Eſq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.*

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary. I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated diſorder, occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago. He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper, he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

—

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders,	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back,
Conſumptions,	Indigeſtion,
Lowneſs of ſpirits,	Melancholy,
Loſs of appetite,	Gout in the ſtomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hyſterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weakneſſes,	Involuntary emiſſions,
Seminal weakneſſes,	Obſtinate gleets,
Fluoralbus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenneſs,	

In caſes of extremity, where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh, which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

—

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, paſſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call Hamilton's Eſſence, or Extract of Muſtard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named Iſchiatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe. If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South ſecond Street, between Mary and Chriſtian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was ſeverely afflicted with a violent rheumatiſm very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: but on ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South ſecond-Street. The firſt application enabled her to walk acroſs the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and ſubſcribed before Ebnezer Forgerſon, Eſq. one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENG

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thouſand perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and form obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly computed of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders, They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion. *Deſcription of Worms, and the ſymptoms by which they are known.*

Worms which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides, or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or ſhort, flat, white worm, and laſtly the Tænia, or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is moſt hurtful, and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms, are diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—Convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—Irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœtid ſtools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſprits—Slow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—A dry cough—Exceſſive thirſt—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have immediate recourſe to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte,

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

—

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their particular mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

—

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Penſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions which carried off a ſubſtance, not at appearance a mercurius, but upon cloſe inſpection quite repleat with every ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much miſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

—

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

—

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the faſhionable through out Europe, as an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes in the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ring worms, ſun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health. Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion, and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

—

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime & foulneſs which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

—

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakneſs or of accident, deſtructions of rheum, dullneſs, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall pox, meaſles and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of ſight.

—

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

—

The SOVERLIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

—

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

—

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for the venerial diſeaſe.

—

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevent its morbid ſecretions—to reſtore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal conſequence—a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs—ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head ache—and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

—

☞ Sold likewiſe *by S. Pleaſants, Richmond; Roſs and Douglaſs, Peterſburg; T. Green, Frederickſburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Wincheſter; R. Green, how, Williamſburg; and J. Shaw Leeſburg.*

DIVIDEND.

THE commiſſioners in a commiſſion of bankrupt, awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Gill, of Baltimore, merchant, intend to meet on Wedneſday the 23d day of February next enſuing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at their office No. 49, Water-ſtreet, Baltimore, in order to make a dividend of eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend.

WILLIAM MACCREERY, } Aſſignees
JAMES H. HOOE, }
Jan. 27. 2awt22.F.

Notice.

Will be ſold to the higheſt bidder on the 10th of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Red Hill, the Plantation of Geo. Hunter, dec'd,

Fifteen likely NEGROES,

conſiſting of Men, Lads, Women and Children, the property of the ſaid deceaſed, at a credit of nine months, the purchaſers giving bonds and approved ſecurity on the day of ſale, at which time the property will be delivered.

GEORGE BEARD,
Adminiſtrator.

☞ Some purchaſers at the laſt ſale of the 29th Nov. not having complied with the terms thereof, the articles they purchaſed will again be ſold, if not bonded before the day of this ſale.

Fairfax County, Feb. 15. eotds

Notice.

The ſubſcriber intending to leave this place, and not having it in his power to attend to the ſettlement of ſome ſmall accounts due him, has authoriſed Mr. *Jacob Hoffman* to ſettle them, and his diſcharge ſhall be valid. Any perſon having claims againſt me, are deſired to bring in (within three months) to the ſaid Hoffman, who will pay them.

LEVIN LAKE.

February 15. eo3tf

J. & JAS. H. TUCKER,

Have for Sale,

14 Hhds. firſt quality, Muſcvado Sugar,
25 Bals. do. do.
25 Bags green Coffee,
1200 Buſhels coarſe Salt,
500 Spaniſh Hides,
1000 Hanks Seine Twine,

And a general aſſortment of

GROCERIES.

N. B. Caſh given for Indian Corn.

Jan. 31. eo.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes and Slippers.

SAMUEL CLARK,

Next door to Peter Sherron's,

Has juſt received and now opening, a freſh and beautiful variety of Shoes & Slippers, Kid and Morocco, of every deſcription, Gentlemen's dancing Pumps, (Morocco) and fine Shoes, Miſſes black and coloured Morocco and Leather Slippers, Boys fine and common Shoes and Pumps, Childrens red Morocco and Leather Shoes, and 200 pair Negroes, large ſize, coarſe Shoes, which he offers for ſale at the following retail prices, viz.

Ladies Kid	7s	6s 9	10s 6
Black Morocco	6s	6s 9	7s 6
Coloured do.	6s 9	7s 6	8s 3
Leather Slippers	5s 3	6s	
Mens beſt qua.	9s	10s 6	12s
Mens Morocco Pumps	9s	10s	

Childrens Shoes and Slippers in proportion.

ALSO,

For Caſh or Barter for Flour,

30 bls. beſt No. 1 Beef
20 half do. Meſs do.
30 bls. Mackerell

} Boſton packed.

Jan. 18. ea

DANIEL SMITH,

At his Manufactory in Union ſtreet, makes and has on Hand,

Cut Nails and flooring Brads of a ſuperior quality, which he offers to Sale by the caſk, at the following prices 20d. 12d. and 10d. Nails at 8d. per lb.
8d. do. at 8½d. do.
6d. do. at 9½d. do.
4d. do. at 10½d. do.
3d. do. at 11½d. do.
20d. 12d. & 10d. flooring Brads at 7½d. per lb.
8d. do. at 8d. do.

The retailing Prices are, one penny per lb. higher. He has Sprigs and Tacks of every ſize, and wide and narrow Hoops for Sale.

December 6. eo3t1awtaf

Five Hundred barrels of CORN FOR SALE,

deliverable at Boyd's Hole, on the Potomac. For terms apply to

ROBERTS and GRIFFITH,
Alexandria,

Or WALTER S. BELT,
Boyd's Hole.

☞ *Who wiſhes to ſell,*

1000 Locuſt and Cedar Poſts, deliverable in Alexandria.

Feb. 15. 2awtf

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